

CHRONICLED AND CRITICIZED BY MR. ED. MUND YATES.

**THE QUEEN TO ATTEND MISS PONSBY'S WEDDING—EMPEROR WILLIAM AS A YACHTSMAN—THE PRINCE OF WALES' TRIP TO THE TROPICS—A NEW PAPER'S GREAT ESTIMATE—"BUFFALO BILL."**

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, June 8.—The Queen has announced her intention of being present at the marriage of Miss Ponsby to Colonel Montgomery, which takes place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the end of June. It is the first marriage out of her family which the Queen has attended since the death of the Prince Consort, and is a mark of the sincere regard which she has for Sir Henry Ponsby, who has been so faithful a servant. It is said, also, that the Queen, now Colonel Montgomery was the first to whom she was much pleased with him and that she is very much interested in the marriage.

**THE FIRST STATE BALL.**

The first state ball on Wednesday last was not so crowded as usual. Notwithstanding the long list of invitations sent out, dancing was not carried on with much spirit beyond the royal circle. It was nearly 11 o'clock before the Prince and Princess of Wales entered the ballroom, and at a quarter before 2 Countess of Tinnis's band played the National anthem and the entertainment was at an end. The Princess of Wales looked very charming as she danced with the Prince. The Princess of Wales's dress was a simple black and white. The Prince of Wales's dress was a simple black and white. The Princess of Wales's dress was a simple black and white. The Prince of Wales's dress was a simple black and white.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES' TROUBLESOME LEG.**

The Prince of Wales's leg still gives him a good deal of trouble and he sat all through the evening on Friday. It began to trouble him about a month ago. The veins have been swollen and painful and he cannot stand. His mother, the Queen, has been very much worried by the trouble. The Prince of Wales's leg is now recovering slowly, but it is still weak.

**THE COMING ROYAL WEDDING.**

A good many stories have been going about in reference to the royal wedding, and so-called difficulties attending it. I am, however, in a position to say that from the beginning there has not been a counterclaim connected with it. The marriage is one of affection, for the bride-elect might have had a much more brilliant party than she has. The families of both are old friends, and every member was placed from the very first. The Emperor of Germany liked the marriage and took great interest in helping it, both by sympathy and practical assistance, and the Queen on her side has been a kind and generous grandmother. The young couple will not be very rich, but well enough off in Germany, and the Duke of Anhalt has just purchased a large palace in Berlin in which they are to live. The Prince and Princess of Wales will have a comfortable and pleasant life. The families of both are old friends, and every member was placed from the very first. The Emperor of Germany liked the marriage and took great interest in helping it, both by sympathy and practical assistance, and the Queen on her side has been a kind and generous grandmother. The young couple will not be very rich, but well enough off in Germany, and the Duke of Anhalt has just purchased a large palace in Berlin in which they are to live. The Prince and Princess of Wales will have a comfortable and pleasant life.

**THE KAISER TO SAIL HIS YACHT IN RACES.**

The German Emperor and Empress are to be attended to England by a suite of sixty persons, for whom it will not be easy to find adequate accommodation in the palace, without making special arrangements which will cost a great deal of money. The Emperor will sail on his yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, and will be accompanied by the Empress and their children. The Emperor will sail on his yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, and will be accompanied by the Empress and their children. The Emperor will sail on his yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, and will be accompanied by the Empress and their children. The Emperor will sail on his yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, and will be accompanied by the Empress and their children.

**THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE DUTCH.**

The Dutch, I read in an obsequious print, are startled and delighted by the announcement that the German Emperor is to accompany the Emperor of the Netherlands to Amsterdam. They may be startled, but the fact is that the feeling which prevails in Holland about the Imperial visit is wholly unimpaired with delight. Emperor William is a great favorite in Holland, and the Queen is a great favorite in Holland. The Emperor will sail on his yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, and will be accompanied by the Empress and their children. The Emperor will sail on his yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, and will be accompanied by the Empress and their children. The Emperor will sail on his yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, and will be accompanied by the Empress and their children.

**LORD RANDOLPH ENJOYING HIMSELF.**

News has just arrived from Lord Randolph Churchill, that he is well and is enjoying himself. He is, even in those difficult times, interested in the English and the world. The Castle Rial, once the feudal seat and stronghold of the former counts of that name, has been prepared for his Majesty's occupation. He will sleep in the identical room in which the wife of the first Hohenzollern, who became Mark-Grave of Brandenburg, was born. Friedrich von Nurnberg married Sophie von Rias, a very beautiful and accomplished woman, some years before he was raised to the rank of a Prince. His picture and that of his wife are jealously preserved in the Berlin Schloss. The Counts von Rias are extinct as far as the male line is concerned, and the castle is now the property of a private family. The castle is now the property of a private family. The castle is now the property of a private family. The castle is now the property of a private family.

**MR. LINCOLN'S DINNER PARTY.**

The American Minister and Mrs. Lincoln gave their first dinner party in London last week. Among the guests were Bismarck, M. and Mme. de Bismarck, Mrs. Marshall Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Lady Knutsford.

**A NEW PAPER'S EXTENSIVE ESTATES.**

Cunliffe Lister, who has just been made a peer, has laid out upward of £1,000,000 sterling during the last nine years in purchasing estates in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the West of England. He has purchased the estate of Verrall Abbey, which adjoins Swinton Park, and for which he paid £350,000 to Lord Albury's trustees. Last year he bought the Middleham Castle property and also the mineral estate of Acton Hall, near Pontefract, which last cost him £192,000. Swinton Park, which was long the seat of the Danbys, is one of the finest places in the North of England, there being a picturesque castellated house, which is now being much enlarged, and a romantic deer park. The best grouse moors in Yorkshire are on the estate.

**ILL HEALTH OF BISHOP RYLE.**

Bishop Ryle is expected to resign the See of Liverpool very shortly, in consequence of the precarious state of his health. He is suffering from weakness of the heart, a malady which is practically incurable in the case of a man of seventy-five. In the event of a vacancy in the Bishopric of Liverpool, it is probable that it will be offered by Lord Salisbury to the Dean of Norwich, whose appointment would be peculiarly acceptable to Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

**SUCCESS OF "BUFFALO BILL" IN BRUSSELS.**

Our old friend, "Buffalo Bill," lands at Grimsby a fortnight hence, so as to open at Leeds on June 28. His success in Brussels seems to be most remarkable. The Queen of the Belgians wanted to have room at most of the performances, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. From Leeds, Colonel Cody intends working his way gradually southwards. He is to open in London on Boxing Day, after the spring season in London. He starts another English tour which terminates in time for the whole company to embark for America about November, 1892. It is to be the diversion of the following year may see the owners back in London with a new idea, jealously guarded as a secret both by Colonel Cody and his astute partner, Mr. "Nate" Salisbury.

**THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS MET COLONEL CODY AND HIS PARTY AFTER THEY HAD THE LAZEN WINTER GARDEN, and personally conducted them to the stables where they found their magnificent carriage horses. She then trotted out for her inspection, and afterwards took them to see the new park, which is to be completed by the first of January, and some of the principal points of view in the park.**

**THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY MAKING NOTES.**

We believe that the organizers and agents of the Conservative party all over the country have been instructed to make a careful report on the state of affairs in the different constituencies in the course of the autumn. No early dissolution is intended, but the heads of the party are desirous to know from the best informed the exact position of affairs. Their agents have been instructed to give their opinions in

propose to ascertain them with the utmost accuracy as far as possible.

**SEASONABLE ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

If other evidences that hot weather is due and the season of summer outtings at hand were lacking no reader of THE TRIBUNE could mistake the proofs afforded by our advertising columns. From all points of the compass comes an imperious demand for space in which to set forth the advantages and allurements of the country. On Sunday we printed nine columns of these claims to attention and patronage, and this morning a full page is devoted to them. It is evident that the proprietors of summer resorts are in a cheerful frame of mind, and have no doubt that fair offers are bound to be accepted, if only they are made with judgment and sagacity.

Feeling thus, they naturally turn to THE TRIBUNE as the medium through which they can most certainly and profitably address the greatest number of possible patrons. That they make no mistake in supposing that our readers are their best reliance is evident from the fact that every year sees an increased demand upon our space for their announcements. Experience has taught them the quickest and surest way to the largest returns. Their perceptions are clear, and so, we make bold to say, is our conscience. We are as well aware as they are that they are doing a wise thing.

Everybody cannot go to the country as early and stay as late as he would like to, but nearly everybody who can leave the city at all can take time to choose a resting-place deliberately. It is comfortable to have a programme ready before it becomes absolutely essential. And so we advise our readers who have not already committed themselves to a definite course of action to make up their minds what they want and then look it up in our columns. It is certain to be there, and the rest is plain sailing.

**MANHATTAN RUFIANS.**

The community is accustomed to exhibitions of brutality by employees of the elevated roads, but the assault on William Fitzpatrick last Sunday morning was sufficiently aggravated to produce surprise as well as indignation. Either because he did not move fast enough to please the guard in trying to get off at the Fifty-third station, or because the guard thought it would be amusing to inconvenience and irritate a passenger, the gate was shut in his face and the train started. At the same moment the passenger pulled the cord and the train stopped again within a few feet. Up to this point Fitzpatrick had suffered an injury and perhaps committed an indiscretion, but for what followed the trainhands are wholly responsible. The guard immediately struck him in the face, and then, the conductor having been called in to assist, they kept up the assault all the way to the Fifty-ninth-st. station, followed him out on the platform, knocked him down, beat him, jumped on him and reduced him almost to helplessness. They then preferred a charge against him to a policeman who had been summoned, and who very properly compelled them to accompany their victim to the police station. Justice Murray heard the story, dismissed the complaint, condemned the outrage in fitting terms, and instructed Fitzpatrick to make a charge of assault and battery against his assailants. They will appear to answer to-morrow.

This case is notable for this fact, among others, that the trainmen do not allege that they were attacked first and were merely defending themselves. Their sole excuse is that the passenger pulled the bell rope, contrary to the law and the regulations of the company, and that their duty therefore was to cause his arrest. The Manhattan Company has numerous sins to answer for, but we do not imagine that it has instructed its employees to pound an indiscreet passenger into insensibility as a preliminary to invoking the services of a policeman. This is an aggravated case, but, as we said at the outset, offenses of a similar nature are not infrequent, and they appear to be either increasing or more carefully reported. Passengers are daily cursed, sneered at and otherwise insulted, and no doubt they would be knocked down still oftener if they were not generally meeked down by Fitzpatrick. It is impossible that the officers of the company can be ignorant of the treatment to which its patrons are constantly exposed and frequently subjected; but if they have ever tried to prevent such doings they have failed miserably.

We do not wish to be understood as charging that all or most of the elevated railroad employees are brutes. We haven't the least doubt that a majority of them are respectable men, who try to be as amiable and obliging as circumstances permit, and who are incapable of such conduct as that we have been describing. But the minority of ill-tempered insolent, overbearing and quarrelsome ruffians is inexcusably large, and it is high time that the company took up in earnest the task of weeding them out.

**"STATEMENTS."**

It would be superfluous for us to say that the best in American literature is found in the newspapers—we made the remark on a former occasion, and its truth was recognized by the public even before that. It is true that the magazines continue to live, and apparently to prosper, but this may be accounted for easily. All tastes must be gratified. Besides, the magazines are put forth in a convenient form and are handy to read on the ears. Their illustrations, too, are usually excellent, often ranking above newspaper pictures, though they are generally far behind in the matter of time. Many newspapers receive their best illustrations by telegraph, and the artist of one of our ablest contemporaries has already made all of the pictures for the whole month of June and gone off on his vacation. There are other good features in the magazines—we may mention the amateur camera and souvenir upon advertisements—but the fact remains that the literature of the Western World survives in the newspapers alone. A high authority, none other than the professor of English literature in Columbia College, has just said that there is not in any contemporary writing such "unsuspectable skill in giving effective and artistic form" to sentences, nor "written English so strong and effective, or even so correct, and, in the true sense, classical, in point of style," as he finds day after day in the work of that "highly trained body of men who write the editorials of our great newspapers." We agree with Professor Price. He says more, but, unfortunately, modesty compels us to draw a reluctant veil.

Notwithstanding all of this, there are blenishes detected sometimes even in newspaper literature. The Tribune recently did not hesitate to step aside and point out the fault of an excessive use of a certain word in many of its contemporaries; and we embrace the present opportunity to repeat the remembrance in the case of another word. We refer to the verb "to state," and also to the noun which is apt to accompany it, "statement." Time was when a man was reported as speaking certain words; he told his story; what he had to say he said. That time is past; he now states what he has to say; he puts forth a statement. We read of a Philadelphia bank president who made a statement in jail that was all they did get out of him we may say in passing; of a man who had been eluded by a policeman who made a statement while being whisked away in a patrol wagon; of a lady who stated that she was not going to be married; of a small boy who made a statement to the effect that he was going West to fight Indians; of a politician who stated that he was preparing a statement; of a man arrested for em-

scribed as holding its breath, dazed and confused by the unexpected revelation of the Prince of Wales as an offender against the military code, and as menaced with dismissal from the service as a notorious gambler. There have been many outbursts of cynical radicalism during the second half of the Victorian reign; but neither from Sir Charles Dilke in his premature republican propaganda at Chelsea, nor from Charles Bradlaugh in his wildest North-England flight of democratic invective, nor from any of the screaming Socialist groups of orators in Trafalgar Square, has anything been heard during the present generation equally contemptuous of royalty and its selfish interests. It was sufficiently amazing that an English jurymen should have had the hardihood to rise in the box and ask the Prince direct questions in relation to his connection with the baccarat scandal. That was an episode which marked a sweeping advance of democratic free thought and a corresponding decadence of royal prestige in England. The impression produced by that remarkable scene, however, was faint in comparison with the effect caused in court by the Solicitor-General's deliberate arraignment of the Prince for violations of the military code. This old Tory barrister, while one of the highest law officers of the Crown, spoke with all the vehemence of a Gambetta denouncing in a press trial the scandals of the Second Empire. The Prince was told to his face that while he had come into court to muzzle witnesses and counsel, there was a solemn duty which an honest lawyer owed to his client, and it would be performed without reference to social or political consequences.

It may be contended that Sir Edward Clarke, having been overmatched in this case, was forced to make a fierce onslaught upon royalty in order to retrieve his reputation and to make some show of fighting for his client. A lawyer, who had apparently lost his cause and was compelled to sum up with the unimpeached testimony of half a dozen witnesses against one, and that one with an incriminating confession to explain away, might reasonably be suspected of being in a temper for running amuck against the Prince or any other illustrious personage who might come in his way. It is familiar practice at the bar for a lawyer who has the weaker case in evidence to be the more violent and declamatory in his appeal to the jury. The Solicitor-General having been placed at a disadvantage in a trial which has been of absorbing interest to every one in London, may have been tempted to go beyond the bounds of court decorum and worldly prudence in condemning the Prince and sneering contemptuously at the Wilson family, who are reputed to have lent him a good deal of money. Whatever may have been the lawyer's motive or ground of justification, his exhibition of what may be termed stark-naked candor in dealing with the heir to the throne will make him famous during the remainder of his career. The jury may decide the case as they will, but royalty has been arraigned and discredited without reference to their verdict. The inquisitive jurymen and the high-tempered lawyer between them have smashed the time-honored traditions of loyalty to the throne.

**THE GATHERING OF FACTS.**

The inquiry regarding prices and wages was continued by members of the Senate Finance Committee at sessions in this city during the last week. Of the sub-committee there were present Senators Aldrich, Hiseock, Carlisle and Jones, and as before the sessions were characterized by entire unanimity in action. Colonel Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor, submitted the schedules and instructions prepared for experts in his department, who are to collect retail prices in all parts of the country, and also wholesale prices within the last two years at the principal points of distribution. These were examined and unanimously approved, and it was further decided that inquiries should be made by the same experts regarding the wages of labor in many employments. A statement of the limitations of this inquiry was also prepared and agreed upon by the committee without dissent, and it is believed that the information to be thus obtained will be of especial value in connection with the statistics showing the actual increase or decrease in the cost of living during the last two years.

But the instructions to the Senate Finance Committee, embodied in the resolution of the Senate under which it is acting, did not confine the proposed inquiry to the last two years nor even to this country. It called for an inquiry generally as to the effect of different tariffs upon prices and wages, the cost of living and the remuneration of labor, upon the condition of the people and the production and progress of industries. As the work of the committee must necessarily be limited prior to the session of next December, it was determined to begin an investigation of wholesale prices of commodities in previous years, which is to be conducted during the summer and fall through experts selected by the committee. It is the object to carry back the record of wholesale prices of each article as far as possible, though changes in the modes of production and of living render it impossible in many cases to obtain prices of the same articles and quantities for a long period. Nevertheless, it is believed that a very interesting and useful body of information relating to the course of prices prior to the last two years may thus be collected before the sub-committee resumes its session in the fall.

It is worth while to notice that in this case, as in many others, while sincere and candid men of opposite opinions find no difficulty in uniting in respect to the methods and terms of an investigation, since such men of both parties want only the truth without distortion or concealment, yet it is by the Republicans of the Senate and the friends of Protection that this inquiry has been proposed. It has been in the power of the Democratic majority in the House during any year of the twelve that they have had control of that body to institute and carry through a similar official investigation, in order to test the actual results of the tariff which the majority in the House has so often attempted to change. But year after year there have been great volumes of speeches delivered regarding the outrageous burden of the Protective Tariff, and bills framed and passed by the House radically changing the conditions of American industry, but there has been no serious attempt to ascertain the facts, or to determine how far prices of commodities to American consumers were enhanced by protective duties, or how far the cost of living had been affected, or how far the wages of labor had been increased. Individual members on both sides of the House have from time to time made such inquiries as they could, and some of these have been exceedingly valuable in results. But no official investigation of the sort has ever been authorized, although the Democratic opponents of the Protective system have controlled action of the House for twelve years out of the last fourteen. Everybody recognizes the propriety and even the necessity of an official determination of the facts in this matter. Everybody sees that in no other way can disputed questions regarding the effect of the tariff be settled. But while its Democratic opponents make no effort in that direction, the Republican supporters of the Protective system are not afraid of the facts, and

house, as a lodger, from the inside. His devotion to the cause is eminently praiseworthy. The Board of Estimate is bound to give these earnest laborers in behalf of the poor an attentive hearing, and to act favorably on their proposition.

One thing is certain concerning the change in the administration of the Brooklyn Bridge: it can scarcely be a change for the worse. Of course it is no satisfaction to THE TRIBUNE to see a Tammany lawyer made Bridge president. It means that Tammany intends to have a larger share in the "spoils" than heretofore. We doubt if it means a more efficient management of the Bridge and its railroad, particularly as all the old trustees have been reappointed, with one exception. Ex-Senator Wagstaff is the new member, and he is totally without experience, and without special qualification for the office of president. There need be no mourning over President Howell's unexpected retirement. He has not lived up to his opportunities, or else the work which has been in his charge for six years past would have been conducted in a far more satisfactory manner.

**TORY LEADERS AT OTTAWA.**

In the broad sense it matters little to Canada which of the three or four men who are talked of as the successor of Sir John Macdonald actually assumes his place. None of them can hold it or could if he were another Bismarck. It was Sir John's function latterly to defer and avoid a question in which his country's highest interests are involved. By a sort of common consent he has been allowed to do so. For the last six years at least every intelligent Canadian has been talking and thinking almost constantly about the future of his country as a political system. Every man of them, not peculiarly interested in maintaining the present system, has conceded the necessity of some radical change. But at the close of every conversation wherein the nature of the change has been discussed this invariable and unanimous comment has been made: "It will not come, however, until Sir John dies." It is practically true to say that the entire Canadian nation has fixed upon the occasion of Sir John Macdonald's death as the date from which a new era shall begin. It would be fair to describe this widespread mental attitude as a popular arrangement. The motives that have led to it and the sentiments entertained concerning it are various, and depend on the nature of the solution which each man prefers. But so settled is the conviction of the public that upon his death the agitations must come from which a permanent scheme of government will be evolved that no man can now hold them back.

The scramble for Sir John's place, therefore, is not important. In the end, whatever the Governor-General may now do in an initiative way, it will probably be decided by a caucus of the Tory Members of Parliament. The constitutional effect of the Premier's death is to dissolve his Ministry, and another, of course, must be instantly provided. Theoretically, the Governor-General has a prerogative here, and may "summon" somebody to form a Government. Practically, he will act as he thinks the Conservative majority would wish him to act. He has three persons from whom his choice may come, but to suppose that any of the three could hold the party together longer than may be necessary for Sir Charles Tupper's return is absurd. Sir Hector Langevin, who, by reason of his place, would naturally be chosen, at present has all he can do defending himself against grave charges of corruption in connection with certain contracts for public works. Moreover, he is not a man of any special force. As a brother of the Catholic Bishop of Limousin and as an aggressive Catholic Frenchman he has the earnest support of the Church and of a faction of his race. But the war which he and Mr. Chapleau have long been waging against each other under Sir John's smothering skirts must now break out, and it is already plain that he would not be permitted to speak and act even as the leader of the French element without a challenge and a struggle. It is improbable, too, that the Ontario Protestants would consent to follow Sir Hector, even were the charges against him less grave. The Tory Churchmen of Ontario, it is true, at Sir John's resolute bidding, have accepted many things and many men against their earlier protestations, but they are not likely under present conditions to accept Sir Hector.

Mr. Abbott, who leads for the Government in the Senate, would also be in some respects a natural leader for the present emergency. He is a lawyer of ability and a man of discernment. He has no personal enmities to crowd him back. But he is the salaried attorney of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and has a long record of private and public service in that all-grasping corporation's behalf. As a man of high honor, he would be likely in office to hold much more firmly to the public interest as against the interests of the Canadian Pacific than would Sir Charles Tupper, but the fact of his definite pecuniary connection with the road would give his appointment to the Premiership a scandalous appearance. Sir John Thompson, the Minister of Justice, stands upon the whole, in a much better position than either Sir Hector Langevin or Mr. Abbott. Sir John is not an old man nor an old politician. He was contributed to the Dominion Parliament and to the Cabinet by Sir Charles Tupper as the result of a deal with a Nova Scotia Liberal who wished to be a Judge. Mr. Thompson was on the county bench and the Riding was Liberal. He obtained a seat in Parliament and his Liberal ally retained his seat on the bench. All this was arranged and executed by Sir Charles Tupper, who desired the presence in the Government of a Nova Scotia Catholic. As the protégé of Sir Charles it is not probable that Sir John will do, or wish to do, more than hold the seat of honor until the High Commissioner is at hand to take it.

**BEARDING A PRINCE.**

The example of the bold jurymen in the baccarat case has been exceedingly invigorating. Sir Edward Clarke, in summing up for the plaintiff, astonished the audience by an outburst of plain-speaking regarding the distinguished royal personage who has been the most conspicuous figure in these legal proceedings. What had been in every one's thoughts found utterance in his pointed remark that the Prince of Wales had been constant in his attendance at court in order to put restraint upon the witnesses and counsel. The Solicitor-General, while an officer of the Crown, resolutely declined to be influenced by any motive save zeal for his client. The royal presence did not deter him from commenting with candor and severity upon the Prince's conduct and association with the Wilsons. His reply to Sir Charles Russell's intimation that if the jury were to return a verdict against the defendant it would be necessary for the military authorities to take up the matter and strike Sir William Gordon Cumming's name from the army list was a powerful home thrust. "I wish to say in unmistakable terms," he remarked, "that it would be impossible for the authorities to do any such thing and to leave on that list the names of the Field Marshal, the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams."

After that defiant declaration from one of the law officers of the Crown, the audience is described as holding its breath, dazed and confused by the unexpected revelation of the Prince of Wales as an offender against the military code, and as menaced with dismissal from the service as a notorious gambler. There have been many outbursts of cynical radicalism during the second half of the Victorian reign; but neither from Sir Charles Dilke in his premature republican propaganda at Chelsea, nor from Charles Bradlaugh in his wildest North-England flight of democratic invective, nor from any of the screaming Socialist groups of orators in Trafalgar Square, has anything been heard during the present generation equally contemptuous of royalty and its selfish interests. It was sufficiently amazing that an English jurymen should have had the hardihood to rise in the box and ask the Prince direct questions in relation to his connection with the baccarat scandal. That was an episode which marked a sweeping advance of democratic free thought and a corresponding decadence of royal prestige in England. The impression produced by that remarkable scene, however, was faint in comparison with the effect caused in court by the Solicitor-General's deliberate arraignment of the Prince for violations of the military code. This old Tory barrister, while one of the highest law officers of the Crown, spoke with all the vehemence of a Gambetta denouncing in a press trial the scandals of the Second Empire. The Prince was told to his face that while he had come into court to muzzle witnesses and counsel, there was a solemn duty which an honest lawyer owed to his client, and it would be performed without reference to social or political consequences.

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The inquiry regarding prices and wages was continued by members of the Senate Finance Committee at sessions in this city during the last week. Of the sub-committee there were present Senators Aldrich, Hiseock, Carlisle and Jones, and as before the sessions were characterized by entire unanimity in action. Colonel Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor, submitted the schedules and instructions prepared for experts in his department, who are to collect retail prices in all parts of the country, and also wholesale prices within the last two years at the principal points of distribution. These were examined and unanimously approved, and it was further decided that inquiries should be made by the same experts regarding the wages of labor in many employments. A statement of the limitations of this inquiry was also prepared and agreed upon by the committee without dissent, and it is believed that the information to be thus obtained will be of especial value in connection with the statistics showing the actual increase or decrease in the cost of living during the last two years.

But the instructions to the Senate Finance Committee, embodied in the resolution of the Senate under which it is acting, did not confine the proposed inquiry to the last two years nor even to this country. It called for an inquiry generally as to the effect of different tariffs upon prices and wages, the cost of living and the remuneration of labor, upon the condition of the people and the production and progress of industries. As the work of the committee must necessarily be limited prior to the session of next December, it was determined to begin an investigation of wholesale prices of commodities in previous years, which is to be conducted during the summer and fall through experts selected by the committee. It is the object to carry back the record of wholesale prices of each article as far as possible, though changes in the modes of production and of living render it impossible in many cases to obtain prices of the same articles and quantities for a long period. Nevertheless, it is believed that a very interesting and useful body of information relating to the course of prices prior to the last two years may thus be collected before the sub-committee resumes its session in the fall.

It is worth while to notice that in this case, as in many others, while sincere and candid men of opposite opinions find no difficulty in uniting in respect to the methods and terms of an investigation, since such men of both parties want only the truth without distortion or concealment, yet it is by the Republicans of the Senate and the friends of Protection that this inquiry has been proposed. It has been in the power of the Democratic majority in the House during any year of the twelve that they have had control of that body to institute and carry through a similar official investigation, in order to test the actual results of the tariff which the majority in the House has so often attempted to change. But year after year there have been great volumes of speeches delivered regarding the outrageous burden of the Protective Tariff, and bills framed and passed by the House radically changing the conditions of American industry, but there has been no serious attempt to ascertain the facts, or to determine how far prices of commodities to American consumers were enhanced by protective duties, or how far the cost of living had been affected, or how far the wages of labor had been increased. Individual members on both sides of the House have from time to time made such inquiries as they could, and some of these have been exceedingly valuable in results. But no official investigation of the sort has ever been authorized, although the Democratic opponents of the Protective system have controlled action of the House for twelve years out of the last fourteen. Everybody recognizes the propriety and even the necessity of an official determination of the facts in this matter. Everybody sees that in no other way can disputed questions regarding the effect of the tariff be settled. But while its Democratic opponents make no effort in that direction, the Republican supporters of the Protective system are not afraid of the facts, and

house, as a lodger, from the inside. His devotion to the cause is eminently praiseworthy. The Board of Estimate is bound to give these earnest laborers in behalf of the poor an attentive hearing, and to act favorably on their proposition.

One thing is certain concerning the change in the administration of the Brooklyn Bridge: it can scarcely be a change for the worse. Of course it is no satisfaction to THE TRIBUNE to see a Tammany lawyer made Bridge president. It means that Tammany intends to have a larger share in the "spoils" than heretofore. We doubt if it means a more efficient management of the Bridge and its railroad, particularly as all the old trustees have been reappointed, with one exception. Ex-Senator Wagstaff is the new member, and he is totally without experience, and without special qualification for the office of president. There need be no mourning over President Howell's unexpected retirement. He has not lived up to his opportunities, or else the work which has been in his charge for six years past would have been conducted in a far more satisfactory manner.

**TORY LEADERS AT OTTAWA.**

In the broad sense it matters little to Canada which of the three or four men who are talked of as the successor of Sir John Macdonald actually assumes his place. None of them can hold it or could if he were another Bismarck. It was Sir John's function latterly to defer and avoid a question in which his country's highest interests are involved. By a sort of common consent he has been allowed to do so. For the last six years at least every intelligent Canadian has been talking and thinking almost constantly about the future of his country as a political system. Every man of them, not peculiarly interested in maintaining the present system, has conceded the necessity of some radical change. But at the close of every conversation wherein the nature of the change has been discussed this invariable and unanimous comment has been made: "It will not come, however, until Sir John dies." It is practically true to say that the entire Canadian nation has fixed upon the occasion of Sir John Macdonald's death as the date from which a new era shall begin. It would be fair to describe this widespread mental attitude as a popular arrangement. The motives that have led to it and the sentiments entertained concerning it are various, and depend on the nature of the solution which each man prefers. But so settled is the conviction of the public that upon his death the agitations must come from which a permanent scheme of government will be evolved that no man can now hold them back.

The scramble for Sir John's place, therefore, is not important. In the end, whatever the Governor-General may now do in an initiative way, it will probably be decided by a caucus of the Tory Members of Parliament. The constitutional effect of the Premier's death is to dissolve his Ministry, and another, of course, must be instantly provided. Theoretically, the Governor-General has a prerogative here, and may "summon" somebody to form a Government. Practically, he will act as he thinks the Conservative majority would wish him to act. He has three persons from whom his choice may come, but to suppose that any of the three could hold the party together longer than may be necessary for Sir Charles Tupper's return is absurd. Sir Hector Langevin, who, by reason of his place, would naturally be chosen, at present has all he can do defending himself against grave charges of corruption in connection with certain contracts for public works. Moreover, he is not a man of any special force. As a brother of the Catholic Bishop of Limousin and as an aggressive Catholic Frenchman he has the earnest support of the Church and of a faction of his race. But the war which he and Mr. Chapleau have long been waging against each other under Sir John's smothering skirts must now break out, and it is already plain that he would not be permitted to speak and act even as the leader of the French element without a challenge and a struggle. It is improbable, too, that the Ontario Protestants would consent to follow Sir Hector, even were the charges against him less grave. The Tory Churchmen of Ontario, it is true, at Sir John's resolute bidding, have accepted many things and many men against their earlier protestations, but they are not likely under present conditions to accept Sir Hector.

Mr. Abbott, who leads for the Government in the Senate, would also be in some respects a natural leader for the present emergency. He is a lawyer of ability and a man of discernment. He has no personal enmities to crowd him back. But he is the salaried attorney of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and has a long record of private and public service in that all-grasping corporation's behalf. As a man of high honor, he would be likely in office to hold much more firmly to the public interest as against the interests of the Canadian Pacific than would Sir Charles Tupper, but the fact of his definite pecuniary connection with the road would give his appointment to the Premiership a scandalous appearance. Sir John Thompson, the Minister of Justice, stands upon the whole, in a much better position than either Sir Hector Langevin or Mr. Abbott. Sir John is not an old man nor an old politician. He was contributed to the Dominion Parliament and to the Cabinet by Sir Charles Tupper as the result of a deal with a Nova Scotia Liberal who wished to be a Judge. Mr. Thompson was on the county bench and the Riding was Liberal. He obtained a seat in Parliament and his Liberal ally retained his seat on the bench. All this was arranged and executed by Sir Charles Tupper, who desired the presence in the Government of a Nova Scotia Catholic. As the protégé of Sir Charles it is not probable that Sir John will do, or wish to do, more than hold the seat of honor until the High Commissioner is at hand to take it.

**BEARDING A PRINCE.**

The example of the bold jurymen in the baccarat case has been exceedingly invigorating. Sir Edward Clarke, in summing up for the plaintiff, astonished the audience by an outburst of plain-speaking regarding the distinguished royal personage who has been the most conspicuous figure in these legal proceedings. What had been in every one's thoughts found utterance in his pointed remark that the Prince of Wales had been constant in his attendance at court in order to put restraint upon the witnesses and counsel. The Solicitor-General, while an officer of the Crown, resolutely declined to be influenced by any motive save zeal for his client. The royal presence did not deter him from commenting with candor and severity upon the Prince's conduct and association with the Wilsons. His reply to Sir Charles Russell's intimation that if the jury were to return a verdict against the defendant it would be necessary for the military authorities to take up the matter and strike Sir William Gordon Cumming's name from the army list was a powerful home thrust. "I wish to say in unmistakable terms," he remarked, "that it would be impossible for the authorities to do any such thing and to leave on that list the names of the Field Marshal, the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams."

After that defiant declaration from one of the law officers of the Crown, the audience is described as holding its breath, dazed and confused by the unexpected revelation of the Prince of Wales as an offender against the military code, and as menaced with dismissal from the service as a notorious gambler. There have been many outbursts of cynical radicalism during the second half of the Victorian reign; but neither from Sir Charles Dilke in his premature republican propaganda at Chelsea, nor from Charles Bradlaugh in his wildest North-England flight of democratic invective, nor from any of the screaming Socialist groups of orators in Trafalgar Square, has anything been heard during the present generation equally contemptuous of royalty and its selfish interests. It was sufficiently amazing that an English jurymen should have had the hardihood to rise in the box and ask the Prince direct questions in relation to his connection with the baccarat scandal. That was an episode which marked a sweeping advance of democratic free thought and a corresponding decadence of royal prestige in England. The impression produced by that remarkable scene, however, was faint in comparison with the effect caused in court by the Solicitor-General's deliberate arraignment of the Prince for violations of the military code. This old Tory barrister, while one of the highest law officers of the Crown, spoke with all the vehemence of a Gambetta denouncing in a press trial the scandals of the Second Empire. The Prince was told to his face that while he had come into court to muzzle witnesses and counsel, there was a solemn duty which an honest lawyer owed to his client, and it would be performed without reference to social or political consequences.

**Amusements.**

**ELIOU THEATRE**—Aunt Bridget's Baby. **BROADWAY THEATRE**—S-Wang. **CASINO**—S-15-Apollo. **COLUMBIUS THEATRE**—S-Bahamian Girl. **EDEN MUSEE**—Wax Figures. **GARDEN THEATRE**—S-30-John Jun. **GRAND OPERA HOUSE**—S-Bahamian Girl. **HARRISON'S THEATRE**—S-Betty and the 400. **KOSTER & BIALUS**—S-Carmenita. **MADISON SQUARE GARDEN**—S-Concert. **MADISON SQUARE THEATRE**—S-30-The Merchant. **PALMIST**—S-15-The Tar and the Tartar. **POLO GROUNDS**—S-15-Basball. **PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE**—S-16-Mr. Wilkison's Widows. **TERRACE GARDEN**—S-The Seven Sublimas.

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